

uable for reducing the frequent painful symptoms of stomach and bowel troubles, most of these painful symptoms may be avoided by careful selection of food, avoiding excess of rich foods that are hard to digest, unripe fruits, or irritating, or practically indigestible foods, and by keeping the bowels regulated so that at least two normal natural movements occur every day. Colds And Lagrippe occur in various forms and one suffers from aching joints and muscles, fever and headache. Colds should not be neglected. The best treatment perhaps is to go to bed and keep warmly covered after taking a hot bath or foot-bath. Rawleigh's Cold Tablets taken promptly will help to eliminate the cold from the system. Keep the bowels free with a good laxative. Rawleigh's Pain Relief, as an auxiliary treatment for fresh colds, 1 teaspoonful in a half glass of hot water or milk, will help to stimulate the circulation and increase activity of the pores of the skin, to lessen the chilling and aching and increase the vitality. Taken on retiring, after a hot foot bath, it will help to start perspiration. The patient should rest in bed, keeping well covered during and following perspiration and until the fever and aching have stopped. For authoritative information regarding colds and their treatment, refer to Rawleigh's Good Health Bulletin, No. 201, 'Influenza and LaGrippe'. [Statements of a similar nature in foreign languages]."

On September 4, 1934, the W. T. Rawleigh Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that they be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23281. Misbranding of P. T. M. Formula Home Treatment. U. S. v. 73 Cartons or Kits of P. T. M. Formula. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 33155. Sample no. 830-B.)

This case involved a shipment of P. T. M. Formula consisting of cartons or kits, each containing three preparations, designated as a medicated mouth wash, concentrate, and medicated tooth paste. The medicated wash contained undeclared alcohol. Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for the outfit on the labels of the mouth wash and tooth paste, and on the large carton enclosing the products.

On or about August 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 73 cartons or kits of P. T. M. Formula at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about July 12, 1934, by R. G. Sewell, of Seattle, Wash., from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "P. T. M. Formula Home Treatment * * * P. T. M. Formula Company * * * Los Angeles."

Analysis showed that the medicated mouth wash consisted essentially of zinc sulphate, sodium chloride, glycerin, alcohol (4.5 percent), and water (approximately 93.5 percent) flavored with peppermint oil; that the concentrate consisted essentially of zinc sulphate, sodium chloride, glycerin, and water, colored and flavored; and that the medicated tooth paste consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, soap, glycerin, and water, flavored with peppermint oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the medicated mouth wash. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, and were false and fraudulent: (Medicated mouth wash) "Extremely Beneficial in the treatment of Sore and Tender Gums"; (medicated tooth paste, tube and carton) "Use P. T. M. Formula medicated Tooth Paste morning and evening for all mouth and gum infections, tender, sore or bleeding gums"; (large carton containing combined treatment) "Directions P. T. M. Formula Home Treatment P. T. M. Formula [concentrate, small bottle] Use as follows: Dry the gums with absorbent cotton and apply P. T. M. Formula concentrate directly to the gums and all affected mouth tissues, using a small bit of cotton on end of wooden applicator. Carefully apply liquid along the margin of the gums, pressing gently in order that it may penetrate deep around the teeth. Apply twice daily for three days, then once every other night just before retiring, until the infection entirely disap-

pears. P. T. M. Formula Medicated Tooth Paste and P. T. M. Formula Medicated Mouth Wash should be used regularly twice daily. The teeth should be carefully brushed, using a vertical motion with the brush. Massage the gums for two or three minutes each night, using a little of the paste on your finger tip, before applying the concentrate. When you have completed the treatment, you may discontinue using the concentrate, but by all means continue the use of P. T. M. Formula Medicated Tooth Paste and P. T. M. Formula Medicated Mouth Wash twice daily to prevent re-infection and keep your mouth and gums in a healthful condition. Important! The teeth should be thoroughly cleaned, and all tartarous deposits completely removed by a competent dentist either before or during the first few days of treatment. Unless tartar formations are removed from the teeth, the tissues are constantly irritated and this prevents the medicine from penetrating to the seat of the infection. P. T. M. Formula products give you daily protection against infection. There is no better insurance for your Teeth!"

On September 4, 1934, the P. T. M. Formula Co., Los Angeles, Calif., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23282. Misbranding of Dr. Haynes' Arabian Balsam. U. S. v. 288 Small Bottles and 72 Large Bottles of Dr. Haynes' Arabian Balsam. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33159. Sample nos. 5260-B, 5261-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of a drug preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. It also was claimed for the article that it was perfectly safe, whereas it contained an ingredient which might be harmful.

On August 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 288 small bottles and 72 large bottles of Dr. Haynes' Arabian Balsam at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 27 and April 30, 1934, by E. Morgan & Sons, from Providence, R. I., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Dr. Haynes' Arabian Balsam * * * Prepared by E. Morgan & Sons Providence, R. I."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of cottonseed oil (87 percent) and volatile oils, including oil of turpentine, and a very small proportion of oil of thyme.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading: (Circular) "No person need fear to use this medicine * * * It is soothing and healing in its influence, and may be given to any age or sex with perfect safety"; (bottle, large size) "Do not be afraid to use it." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labeling contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness to relieve suffering and heal, and as an external or internal treatment for poisoning, pain, including pains in the back, neck, shoulders and chest, wounds and swellings, stiff neck or joints, piles, bronchitis, and intestinal disorders, internal soreness or pains, throat affections, coughs, sore throat, hoarseness or bronchitis, whooping cough, cuts, wounds, burns or scalds, canker in the mouth, inflammation of the eye, deep-seated pains, earache, disorders of the stomach or bowels, croup, rheumatism, and stoppage of the bowels, in human beings; and for scratches, skin diseases, old sores, wounds of every description, cracked heels, stiff joints, quinsy, and coughs, in animals.

On September 11, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23283. Misbranding of Marisco Menthol Inhaler. U. S. v. 10 Dozen Packages of Marisco Menthol Inhaler. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33237. Sample no. 6413-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On August 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in